REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In the Office Action mailed September 21, 2007, claims 1, 3, and 4 were rejected. In response, Applicants hereby request reconsideration of the application view of the amendments and the below-provided remarks. No claims are added or canceled.

For reference, claims 1 and 3 are amended. In particular, claim 1 is amended to recite that the ADC means is configured to store an amplification setting of the discretely controlled amplifying means. Additionally, claim 3 is amended to recite the selectivity filtering means connected between the discretely controlled amplifying means and the logarithmic detector means. These amendments are supported, for example, by the subject matter described in the original specification on page 2, lines 12-20, and page 4, lines 1-9.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1, 3, and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lampe et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,852,772, hereinafter Lampe) in view of Ryan et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 7,151,759, hereinafter Ryan) and Toshida et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,613,232, hereinafter Toshida). However, Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are patentable over Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida for the reasons provided below.

Independent Claim 1

Claim 1, as amended, recites "analog-to-digital (ADC) means for converting the output of the logarithmic detector to a digital receiver signal strength indication, wherein the ADC means is configured to store an amplification setting of the discretely controlled amplifying means relative to a first radio-frequency (RF) input level and the digital receiver signal strength indication in a memory device, wherein the stored amplification setting is configured to serve as a reference to tune the circuit for a subsequent RF input level" (emphasis added).

Applicants submit that the combination of Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida does not teach ADC means to store an amplification setting of the discretely controlled amplifying means relative to a first RF input level and the digital receiver signal strength indication

in a memory device, wherein the stored amplification setting is configured to serve as a reference to tune the circuit for a subsequent RF input level, as recited in the claim. The Office Action does not assert Lampe or Ryan might teach an ADC means. The Office Action merely asserts Toshida purportedly teaches an ADC means. However Toshida fails to teach an ADC means with a memory device to store amplification settings to serve as an RF input level reference.

Toshida merely teaches an analog-to-digital converter 20 and a detector circuit 19. Toshida, col. 12, lines 50-59. More specifically, Toshida merely teaches that the A/D converter 20 converts the data to digital and sends the digital data to a micro-processing unit MPU 30 for processing by the MPU 30. Toshida col. 12, lines 50-59. Hence, Toshida does not teach ADC means to store an amplification setting of the discretely controlled amplifying means relative to a first RF input level and the digital receiver signal strength indication in a memory device. Moreover, Toshida does not teach the stored amplification setting is configured to serve as a reference to tune the circuit for a subsequent RF input level. Instead, Toshida expressly teaches that the A/D converter 20 sends the converted data to the MPU 30 for processing by the MPU 30. In fact, Toshida appears to be silent in regard to storing an amplification setting of discretely controlled amplifying means relative to a first RF input level and the digital receiver signal strength indication in a memory device, and implementing the stored amplification setting relative to a first RF input level as a reference to tune the circuit for the subsequent RF input level.

Furthermore, even if Toshida were understood to teach storing an amplification setting of discretely controlled amplifying means relative to a first RF input level and the digital receiver signal strength indication in a memory device, Toshida is nevertheless silent with regard to implementing a stored amplification setting relative to a first RF input level as a reference to tune a circuit for a subsequent RF input level. Additionally, the Office Action does not assert that Lampe and Ryan might teach the missing limitation of Toshida.

Therefore, the combination of Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida fails to teach all of the limitations of the claim because Toshida does not teach storing an amplification setting of discretely controlled amplifying means relative to a first RF input level and the digital

receiver signal strength indication in a memory device, and implementing the stored amplification setting relative to the first RF input level as a reference to tune the circuit for the subsequent RF input level. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is patentable over the combination of Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida because the cited references do not teach all of the limitations of the claim.

Dependent Claims

Claims 3 and 4 depend from and incorporate all of the limitations of independent claim 1. Applicants respectfully assert claims 3 and 4 are allowable based on an allowable base claim. Additionally, each of claims 3 and 4 may be allowable for further reasons.

In regard to claim 3, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 3 is patentable over the combination of Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida because the combination of cited references does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 3 recites "selectivity filtering means (SF1, SF2) connected between the discretely controlled amplifying means and the logarithmic detector means" (emphasis added). Applicants submit that the combination of Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida does not teach selectivity filtering means connected between a discretely controlled amplifying means and a logarithmic detector means, as recited in the claim. Although the Office Action contends that Lampe purportedly teaches the indicated limitation, this contention is respectfully traversed. Lampe teaches a first active bandpass filter 72 and a second active bandpass filter 84. Lampe, Fig. 8. More specifically, Lampe merely teaches that the receiver system of Lampe can select between two frequencies in a dual frequency implementation. Lampe col. 5, lines 2-7 ("In addition, a second active bandpass filter 84 can be added to the IF system, as illustrated in FIG. 8, so that for one signal bandwidth one of the filters can be used and for another signal bandwidth, possibly centered around another intermediate frequency, the other filter can be switched into the signal path").

While the details of the specification do not limit the scope of the claims, it may be useful to refer to the description provided in the specification for a contextual understanding of the selectivity filter, as recited in claim. As explained in the original specification, "Advantageously, the input of the RSSI circuit is coupled to the output of

the second selectivity filter SF2, so that its measurement is not disturbed by irrelevant frequencies." Specification, page 4, lines 3-5. In other words, adding an additional bandpass filter to a system to allow the system to select between two different frequencies and to process two different frequencies is expressly different from a selectivity filter because a selectivity filter ensures that only a single frequency is selected.

Hence, Lampe does not teach a selectivity filter. Instead, Lampe expressly teaches a system to select between and process two different frequencies. However, even if Lampe were understood to teach a selectivity filter, Lampe is nevertheless silent with regard to a selectivity filtering means connected between a discretely controlled amplifying means and a logarithmic detector means. As clearly depicted in Fig. 8 of Lampe, the two bandpass filters 72 and 84 of Lampe do not connect to the log detector 76. Instead, the two bandpass filters 72 and 84 connect between the amp 68 and the limiting amps 74, and connect to the log detector 76 through the limiting amps 74. Additionally, the Office Action does not assert that Ryan and Toshida might teach the missing limitation of Lampe. In fact, Ryan and Toshida appear to be silent in regard to selectivity filtering means connected between a discretely controlled amplifying means and a logarithmic detector means. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that claim 3 is patentable over Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida because Lampe does not teach "selectivity filtering means (SF1, SF2) connected between the discretely controlled amplifying means and the logarithmic detector means," as recited in claim 3.

Therefore, the combination of Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida fails to teach all of the limitations of the claim because Lampe does not teach selectivity filtering means connected between a discretely controlled amplifying means and a logarithmic detector means. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 3 is patentable over the combination of Lampe, Ryan, and Toshida because the cited references do not teach all of the limitations of the claim.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the claims in view of the amendments and remarks made herein. A notice of allowance is earnestly solicited.

At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account **50-3444** pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.25. Additionally, please charge any fees to Deposit Account **50-3444** under 37 C.F.R. 1.16, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20 and 1.21.

Respectfully submitted,

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